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ABSTRACT

This report presents information about higher education in Arkansas. Arkansas is 49th in the United States in the number of citizens over the age of 25 with a baccalaureate or higher degree. Arkansas faces shortages of qualified teachers and nurses in regions of the state at a time when the number of graduates in these professions is declining though the higher education system. The first part of the report describes the institutions in the Arkansas system: 22 two-year colleges, 10 universities, 1 medical school with 7 statewide health education centers, and other public centers and schools devoted to particular aspects of education. In addition, there are 10 independent colleges and universities and 1 two-year independent college. The total public institutional headcount enrollment in fall 2002 was 114,339, and the total public full-time equivalent enrollment for fall 2002 was 85,792. The report contains the mission statement of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education, a list of higher education institutions, and maps showing the location of public and private institutions of higher education. Other sections discuss trends in higher education in Arkansas, the structure and governance of the higher education system, and the financial aid programs administered by the Arkansas Department of Higher Education. The regular reports prepared by the Department of Higher Education are listed, and a series of charts provides information about the funding of public institutions in Arkansas. (Contains 31 figures.) (SLD)

ED 471 743

HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

Prepared for Governor Huckabee
and the
Arkansas Legislature

January 2003

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INTRODUCTION

The economy of Arkansas is directly related to the level of education of Arkansas' citizens. "In the long run, nothing influences a state's prosperity more than the education of its people – not oil, coal, gas or any other natural resource." (Quote from Southern Regional Education Board in Goals for Education, Challenge to Lead.) Statements linking higher education and the economy are heard with increasing frequency in the new millennia. While such linkage has been true for generations, it is now acutely recognized by increasing numbers of people, organizations, and states.

Governor Mike Huckabee has repeatedly emphasized the importance of higher education to economic development. On June 6, 2000 Governor Huckabee stated:

> **"People ask: 'Isn't education expensive?' My response is: 'It's much less expensive than the alternative.' Ignorance is expensive. Failure is expensive."**

The connection between a strong state economy and a strong higher education system is described repeatedly and thoroughly in numerous studies and reports. Two recent studies making these connections are Measuring Up 2002: The State-by-State Report Card for Higher Education published by The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education and Miles to Go published by the Southern Education Foundation. These studies call for states, especially those like Arkansas, to make further commitments to improving the education level of its citizens and workforce.

For individual citizens, it is well documented in U.S. Census Bureau data and other sources that personal and family "lifetime" earnings increase directly with higher education levels, but quality-of-life issues such as improved health for individuals and families are also dramatically enhanced by higher levels of education. As quality-of-life issues are improved for the citizens of a state, the need for other state programs directed toward health issues and correctional activities is reduced. Higher education is the foundation for improving public education through preparing teachers, counselors, administrators, librarians, school nurses, and other professionals in local school districts.

As a direct result of higher levels of education, personal earnings increase as does personal spending, thereby increasing state revenues through taxes. A study completed by the Arkansas Department of Higher Education in July 2001 estimated that if Arkansans had the average education of the U.S. and the consequent average income, that the Gross State Product would be about $21 BILLION more than the present level and that state revenues might be increased by $2 to $7 billion.

This publication is devoted to providing a statewide overview of higher education in Arkansas. There are improvements being made every day, but we have our challenges too. The reader will observe that progress is being made on a number of higher education issues including enrollments, college going rates, retention and graduation rates, and the number of degrees awarded. However, the fact remains that Arkansas is 49th in the nation in the number of citizens over the age of 25 with a baccalaureate or higher degree. Arkansas faces shortages of qualified teachers and nurses in regions of the state at a time when the number of graduates of these professionals is declining through our higher education system.

You are invited to visit the ADHE Web site at: **http://www.arkansashighered.com** where more information about higher education in Arkansas is available than can be included in this publication. Additionally, links are available to Web sites for each of the public and independent institutions.

The health and vitality of higher education is of paramount importance to the well-being of each and every individual in Arkansas. "The prospects – economic, civic, social – of individuals, communities, states, and nations depend as never before on the availability and effectiveness of education and training beyond high school." (Quote from: Measuring Up 2002: The State-by-State Report Card for Higher Education.) Let's join together and continue our efforts to improve higher education in Arkansas. It is the right thing to do and now is the right time to do it!

Dr. Linda L. Beene
Director, Arkansas Department of Higher Education

Higher Education in Arkansas

Prepared for Governor Huckabee
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I. INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLLMENT

Arkansas higher education encompasses 22 two-year colleges; ten universities; a medical school with seven statewide health education centers; division of agriculture research and extension faculty on five campuses, five statewide agriculture research and extension centers, seven research stations, extension offices in every county; ten statewide archeological survey stations; two law schools; a Criminal Justice Institute; the Fire Training and Environmental Control Academies; and the Department of Higher Education. There are ten independent colleges and universities and one two-year independent college.

Names of all of the public and independent institutions may be found on page eight. The locations of all of the public and independent colleges and universities are shown on pages nine through twelve.

Total public institutional headcount enrollment for Fall 2002 was 114,339, ranging from 15,995 at UAF to 743 at ASU Newport.

Total public institutional full-time equivalent enrollment for Fall 2002 was 85,792, ranging from 13,501 at UAF to 469 at ASU Newport.

Total independent institutional headcount enrollment for Fall 2002 was 13,218, ranging from 5,095 at Harding University to 175 at Crowley's Ridge College.

Total independent institutional full-time equivalent enrollment for Fall 2002 was approximately 11,300 ranging from 6,381 at Harding University to 128 at Crowley's Ridge College.

II. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education is to be an advocate for higher education; to promote a coordinated system of higher education in the state; and to provide for the orderly and effective development of each of the publicly and locally supported institutions of higher education in the state—all geared toward improving the delivery of higher education services to the citizens of Arkansas.

To accomplish this mission, four goals have been identified and are summarized below. These broad goals are consistent with the statutory duties and other responsibilities that are listed in the Coordinating Board section of this document.

- Coordinate higher education in Arkansas and promote quality in all aspects of higher education.

  The Department provides creative, efficient, and effective leadership and management of higher education at the state-level. Relevant, timely quantitative and qualitative analyses of higher education data to the Governor, legislature, institutions of higher education, the U.S. Department of Education, the general public, and other interested constituencies are provided. Staff of the department review all proposals for academic programs and prepare the

funding recommendation for public higher education to the Governor and Legislature.

- Provide Arkansas residents financial assistance to enable them to attend an Arkansas higher education institution.

  The Department coordinates several need-based, merit-based and special student financial aid programs and helps make higher education accessible for those who seek and qualify for admission.

- Provide Arkansas residents financial assistance to enable them to attend health professional schools in other states in cases when Arkansas does not provide the training.

  Coordinate the Arkansas Higher Education Grant (ARHEG) Program, a financial assistance program for students pursuing professional programs in certain healthcare fields that can only be obtained at out-of-state institutions through the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Regional Contract Program and direct contracts between participating institutions and the Arkansas Department of Higher Education.

- Provide Arkansas institutions federal grant money that will assist them in serving special populations and providing special program support.

  Coordinate and administer statewide federal program funds awarded to institutions including the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Amendments of 1998, the Arkansas Teacher Quality Enhancement Program, the Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) enrichment program, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professional Development Program.

ARKANSAS HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Public Four-Year:

ASUJ	Arkansas State University – Jonesboro
ATU	Arkansas Tech University
HSU	Henderson State University
SAUM	Southern Arkansas University – Magnolia
UAF	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
UAFS	University of Arkansas – Fort Smith
UALR	University of Arkansas at Little Rock
UAM	University of Arkansas at Monticello
UAMS	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
UAPB	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
UCA	University of Central Arkansas

Public Two-Year:

ASUB	Arkansas State University – Beebe
ASUMH	Arkansas State University – Mountain Home
ASUN	Arkansas State University – Newport
BRTC	Black River Technical College
CCCUA	Cossatot Community College of the University of AR
EACC	East Arkansas Community College
GCCC	Garland County Community College
MCCC	Mississippi County Community College
MSCC	Mid-South Community College
NAC	North Arkansas College
NWACC	Northwest Arkansas Community College
OUTC	Ouachita Technical College
OZC	Ozarka College
PCCUA	Phillips Community College of the Univ of Arkansas
PTC	Pulaski Technical College
RMCC	Rich Mountain Community College
SACC	South Arkansas Community College
SAUT	Southern Arkansas University – Technical Branch
SEAC	Southeast Arkansas College
UACCB	University of Arkansas Community College at Batesville
UACCH	University of Arkansas Community College at Hope
UACCM	University of Arkansas Community College – Morrilton

Independent Four-Year:

ABC	Arkansas Baptist College
CBC	Central Baptist College
HU	Harding University
HC	Hendrix College
JBU	John Brown University
LC	Lyon College
OBU	Ouachita Baptist University
PSC	Philander Smith College
UO	University of the Ozarks
WBC	Williams Baptist College

Independent Two-Year:

CRC	Crowley's Ridge College

Arkansas Public Higher Education

(As of November 2002)

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Arkansas Public Universities

(As of November 2002)

ASUJ	Arkansas State University - Jonesboro	UALR	University Of Arkansas At Little Rock
ATU	Arkansas Tech University	UAM	University Of Arkansas At Monticello
HSU	Henderson State University	UAMS	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
SAUM	Southern Arkansas University	UAPB	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
UAF	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	UCA	University of Central Arkansas
UAFS	University of Arkansas -- Fort Smith		

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Arkansas Public Two-Year Colleges

(As of November 2002)

ASUB	Arkansas State University – Beebe	OTC	Ouachita Technical College
ASUMH	Arkansas State University - Mountain Home	OZC	Ozarka College
ASUN	Arkansas State University – Newport	PCCUA	Phillips Community College of UA
BRTC	Black River Technical College	PTC	Pulaski Technical College
CCCUA	Cossatot Community College of UA	RMCC	Rich Mountain Community College
EACC	East Arkansas Community College	SACC	South Arkansas Community College
GCCC	Garland County Community College	SAUT	Southern Arkansas University – Tech
MCCC	Mississippi County Community College	SEAC	Southeast Arkansas College
MSCC	Mid-South Community College	UACCB	UA Community College at Batesville
NAC	North Arkansas College	UACCH	UA Community College at Hope
NWACC	Northwest Arkansas Community College	UACCM	UA Community College at Morrilton

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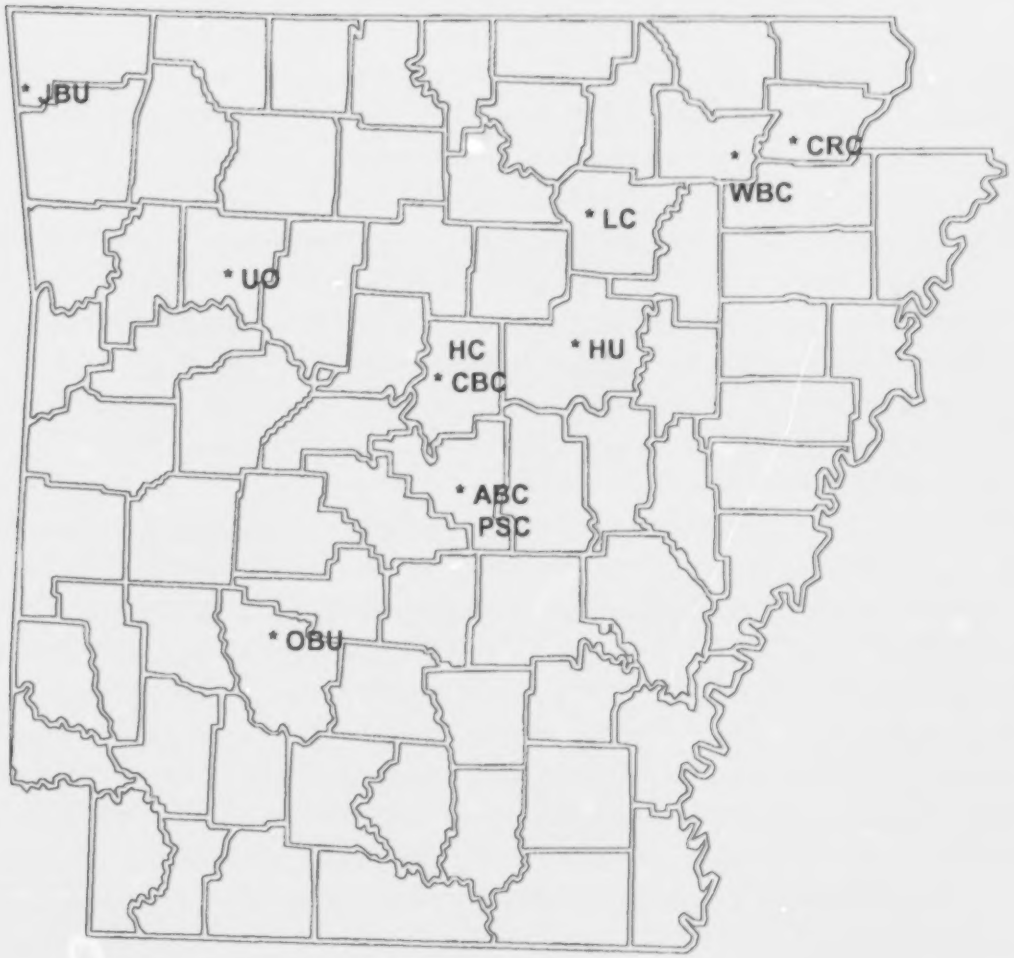
Arkansas Independent Institutions

(As of November 2002)



TWO-YEAR

CRC	Crowley's Ridge College

FOUR-YEAR

ABC	Arkansas Baptist College	LC	Lyon College
CBC	Central Baptist College	OBU	Ouachita Baptist University
HC	Hendrix College	PSC	Philander Smith College
HU	Harding University	UO	University of the Ozarks
JBU	John Brown University	WBC	Williams Baptist College

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III. TRENDS

The following charts illustrate trends in these areas:

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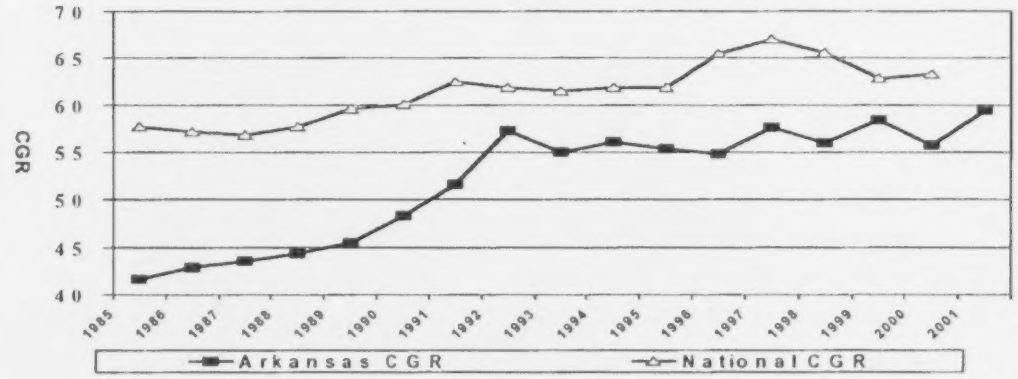
Access to Higher Education, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded

College Going Rate (CGR)

Percent of Recent High School Graduates Enrolled in College Full-time

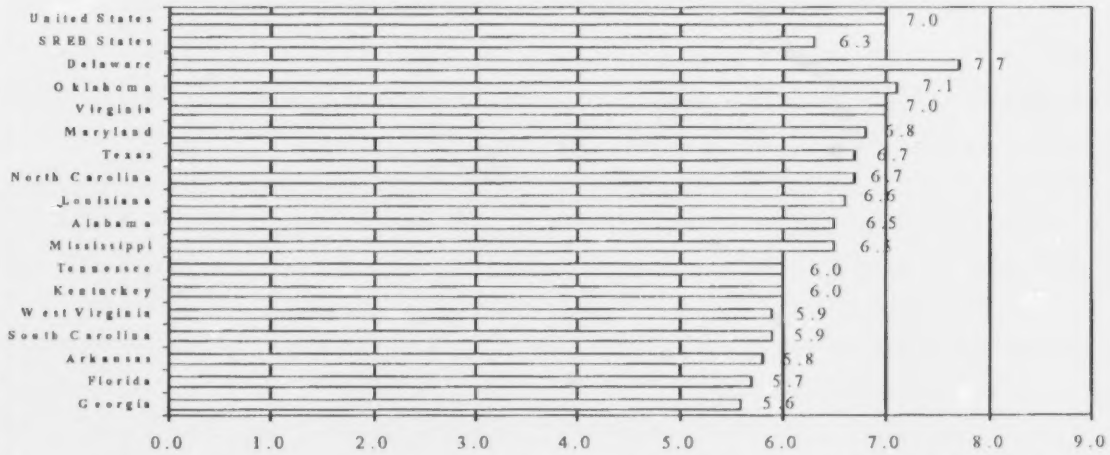


- The college going rate for 18 year-old Arkansas high school graduates has increased from 41.6% to 60% since 1985, much higher than the national rate which has increased from 57.7% to 63% over the same period.

Access to Higher Education, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded

College Attendance – SREB States

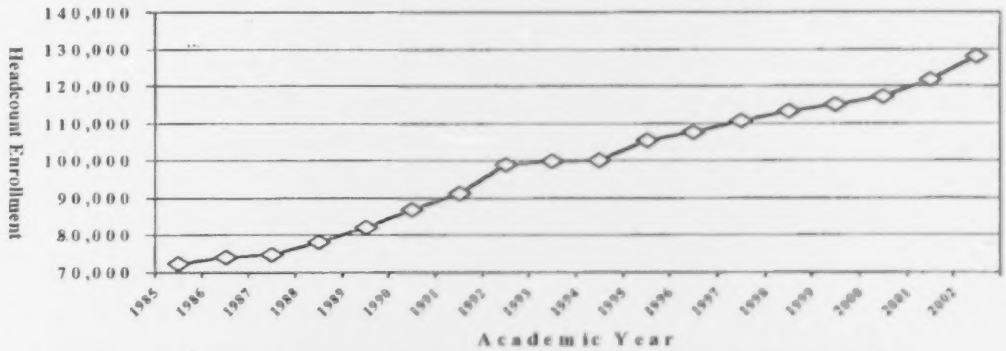
Percent of 18 and older Enrolled Full Time or Part time, 1999



- Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; National Center for Education Statistics; SREB Fact Book for 2001-02
- College attendance in Arkansas ranks 14 among the 16 SREB states.

Access to Higher Education, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded

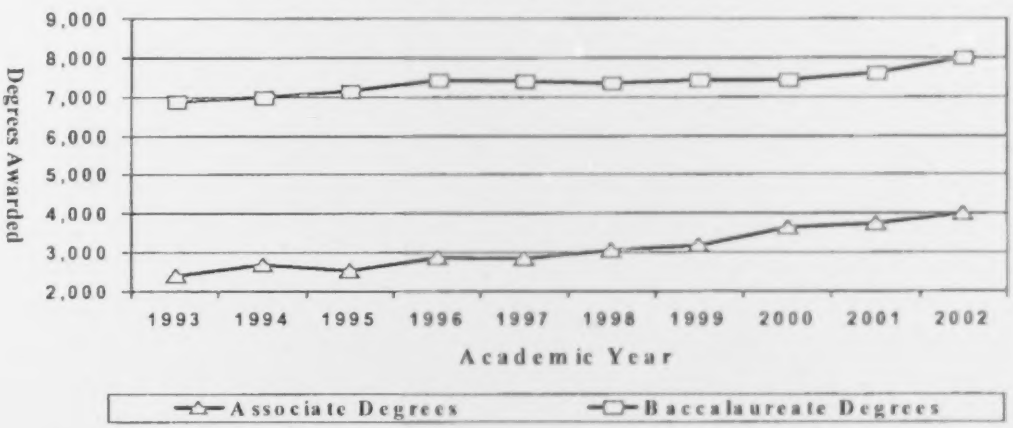
Total Enrollment
Public and Independent Institutions



- Since the early 1990s when 14 vocational/technical schools became two-year colleges, the total enrollment in Arkansas higher education has increased by more than 36,000 students (40%).
- Public two-year colleges account for approximately 75% of the increased enrollment over the past 10 years.
- Total enrollment has increased by more than 75% since 1985.

Access to Higher Education, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded

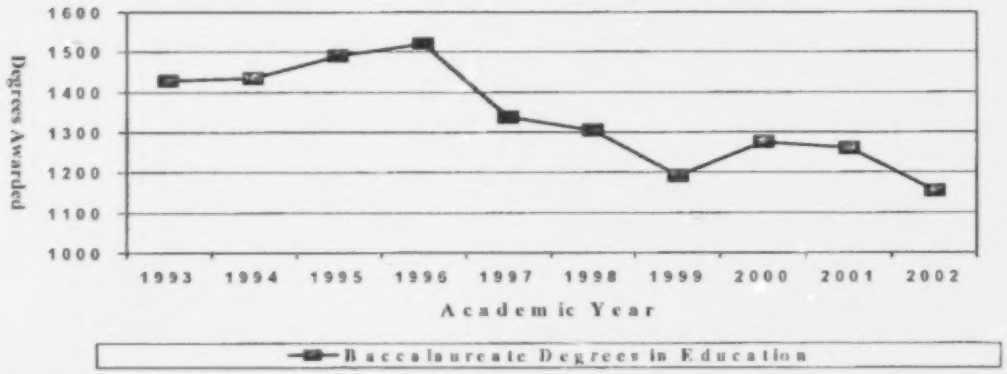
Degrees Awarded by Public Institutions



- Associate degrees awarded increased more than 66% over the past 10 years from 2,424 to 4,013.
- During the same period, the number of Bachelor's degrees awarded increased 16% from 6,881 to 8,007.
- The total number of degrees awarded was 18,129 in 2002 compared to 13,996 in 1993 for an overall increase of 4,133 degrees, an increase of 30%.
- 40% of the university graduates in 2001 had attended a two-year college at some point during their academic career.

Access to Higher Education, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded
Critical Shortage

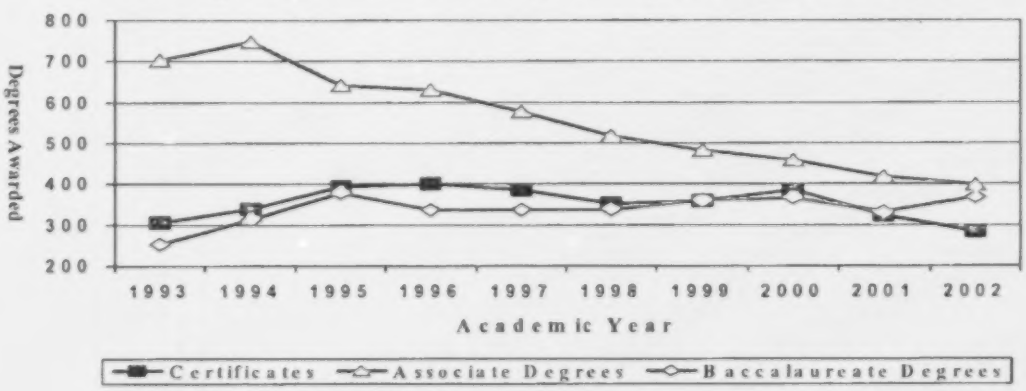
Baccalaureate Degrees in Education Awarded by Public Institutions



- The number of education degrees awarded declined almost 19% in the last 10 years from 1,429 in 1993 to 1,154 in 2002.
- Math education degrees average just over 25 per year with 25 awarded in 2002.
- Science education degrees average less than 20 per year with 15 awarded in 2002.
- Foreign language education degrees average 5 per year with 5 awarded in 2002.
- Special education degrees declined from a high 106 in 1996 to 36 in 2002 (-66%).

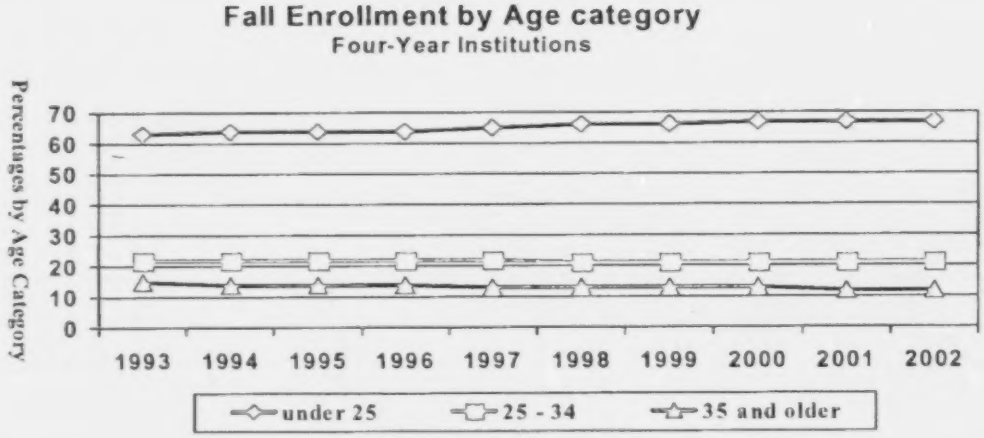
Access to Higher Education, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded
Critical Shortage

Nursing Certificates and Degrees by Public Institutions



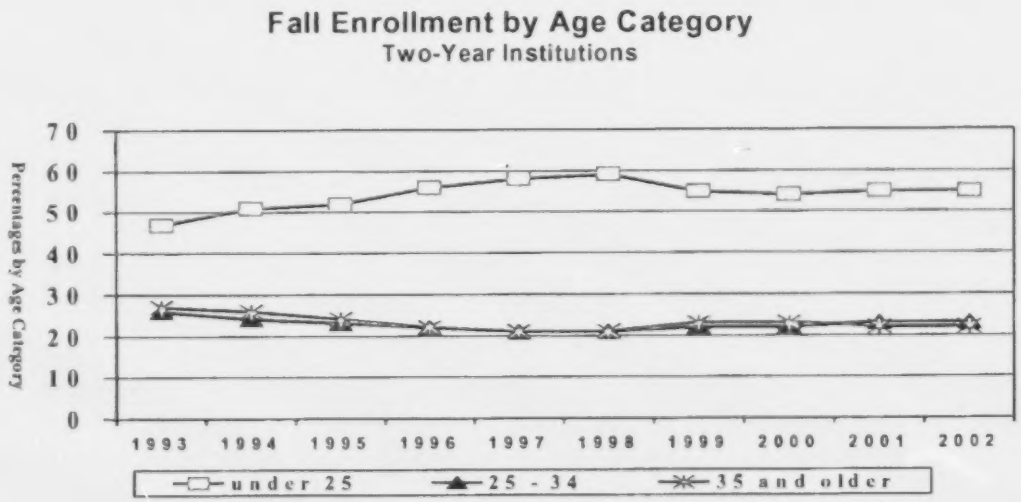
- The number of practical nursing certificates decreased from a high of 400 in 1996 to 283 in 2002 (-29%) and associate degrees in nursing declined from 748 in 1994 to 399 in 2002 (-47%).
- The number of baccalaureate degrees in nursing declined from a high of 379 in 1995 to 367 in 2002 (-3%).
- The total number of nursing certificates and degrees in 2002 was 1,126 compared to a high of 1,485 in 1995 (-24%).

Demographic Data



- The number of traditional-age students (under the age of 25) enrolled in four-year institutions increased by over 2,500 students between 1993 and 2002 while other age categories have been declining.
- The number of students in the 35 and older age category enrolled in four-year institutions has declined by over 2,300 from 11,472 to 9,114 between 1993 and 2002.

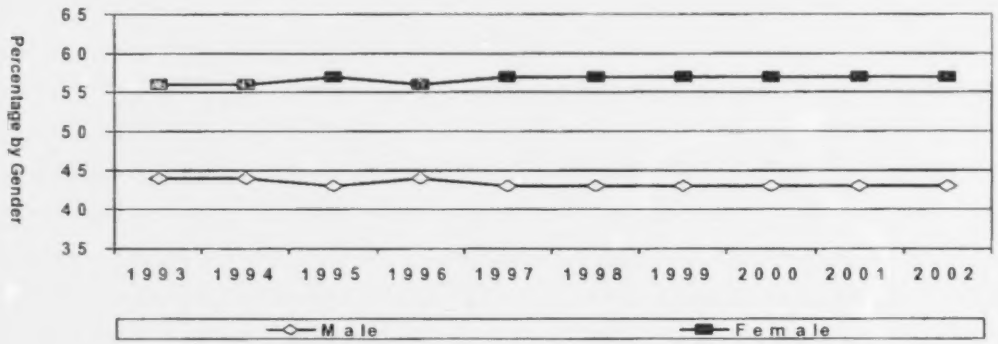
Demographic Data



- The number of students in each age category has increased numerically in the two-year institutions.
- In 2002, more students in the 35 and older age category were enrolled in the two-year institutions than in the four-year institutions.

Demographic Data

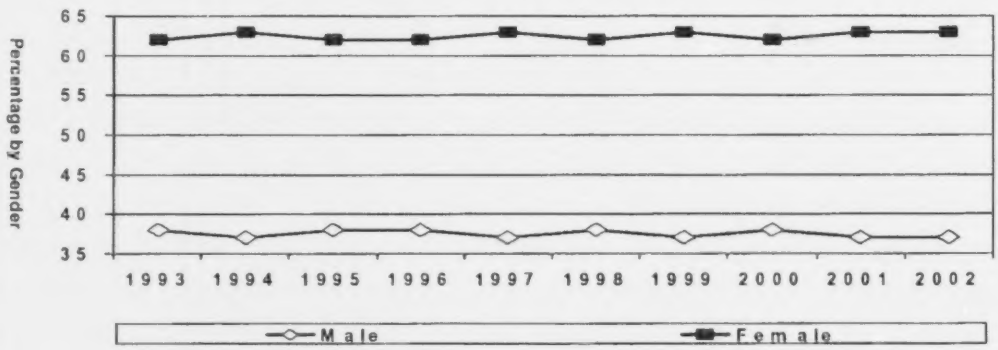
Fall Enrollment by Gender Category
Four-Year Institutions



- The percentages of male and female students enrolled in the four-year institutions has been stable for the past 10 years with females outnumbering males at the rate of 4 to 3.

Demographic Data

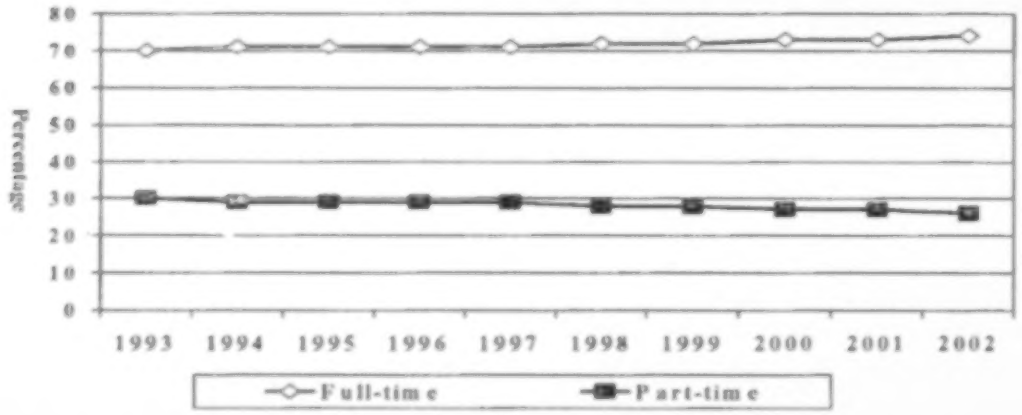
Fall Enrollment by Gender Category
Two-Year Institutions



- The percentages of male and female students enrolled in the two-year institutions has been stable for the past 10 years with females outnumbering males at the rate of 5 to 3.

Demographic Data

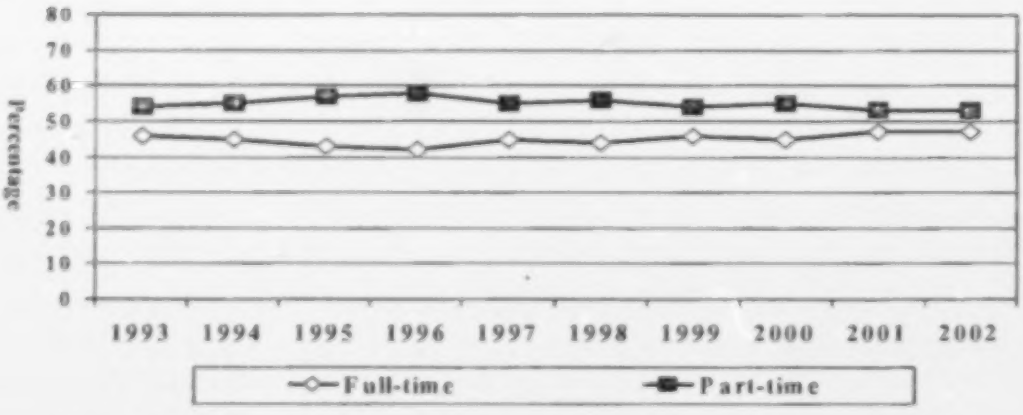
Fall Enrollment by Attendance Status
Four-Year Institutions



- Full-time attendance is the norm at four-year institutions with the number of full-time students increasing by more than 2,000 since 1993, resulting in full-time enrollment being 74% of total enrollment.

Demographic Data

Fall Enrollment by Attendance Status
Two-Year Institutions



- Part-time attendance is the norm at two-year institutions although the percentage of full-time attendance has increased for the past 7 years, resulting in full-time enrollment being 47% of total enrollment.

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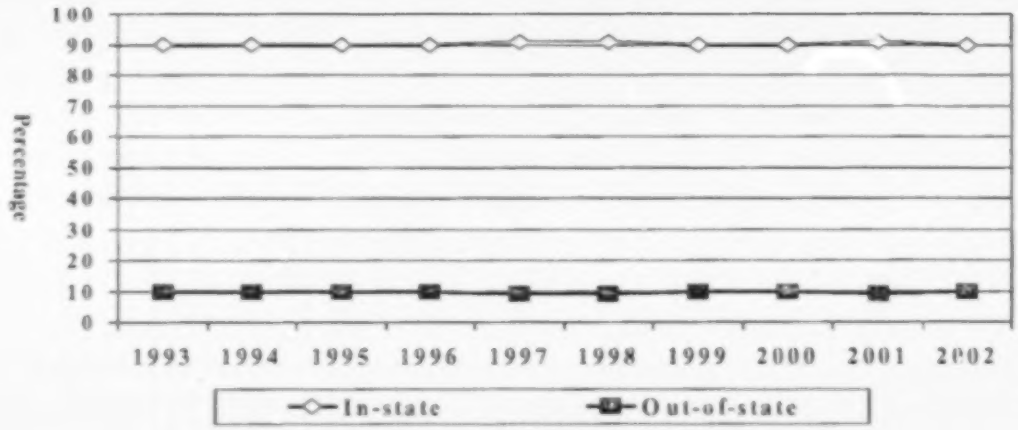
Demographic Data

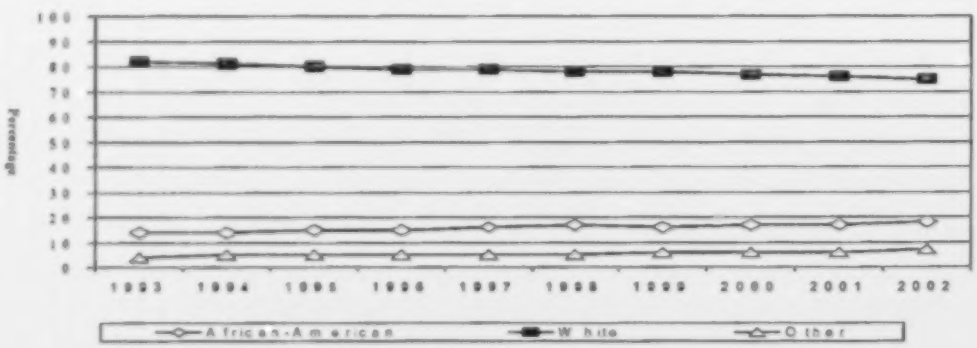
Fall Enrollment by Residency Status
Public Institutions



- 90% of the enrollment in Arkansas' public colleges and universities are Arkansas students.

Demographic Data

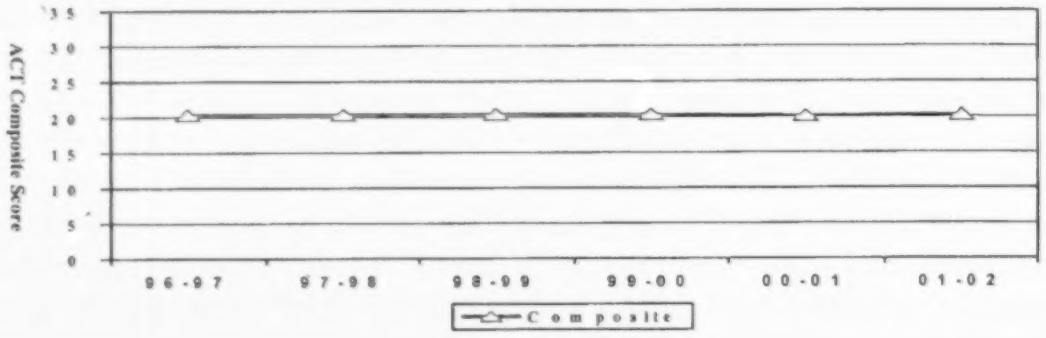
Fall Enrollment by Race/Ethnic Category
Public Institutions



- The number of African-American students has increased by 60% since 1993, from 13,056 to 20,491 while the percentage enrollment has increased from 14% to 18%.
- The number of Hispanic students has increased by 270% since 1993 to 1,642.
- The number of Asian and Pacific Islanders has increased by 175% to 1,549.
- The number of white students increased numerically by 7,300 while the percentage enrollment declined by 7%.

College Readiness

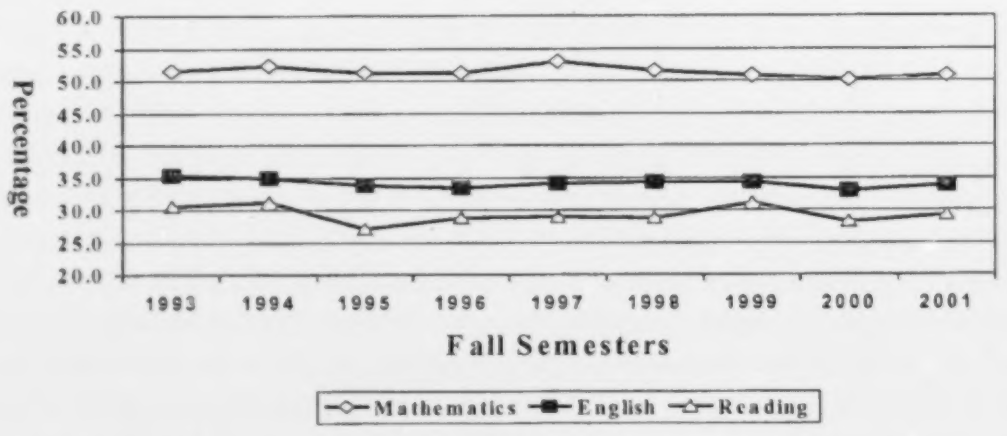
Arkansas' ACT Composite Scores



- Average ACT composite scores have remained relatively constant over the past five years ranging from 20.1 to 20.4 out of a possible score of 36 .
- In 2001-02, the national average composite score was 20.8 compared to 20.2 for Arkansas.
- Arkansas students completing the precollegiate core scored an average of 20.9 compared to 17.6 for those not completing the core.

College Readiness

Percentage in Remediation by Subject Area



- Remediation rates in each of the subject areas have remained relatively constant over the past five years.
- With a cutoff ACT score of 19 on each of the three subject area subtests, more students place into remedial math than into remedial English or reading.

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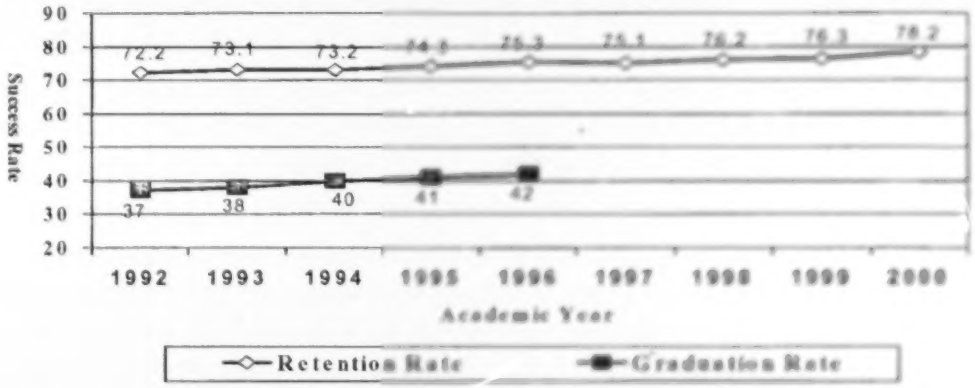
Academic Success

Retention Rate (1-Year) and Graduation Rate (6-Year Completion)

Four-Year Institutions

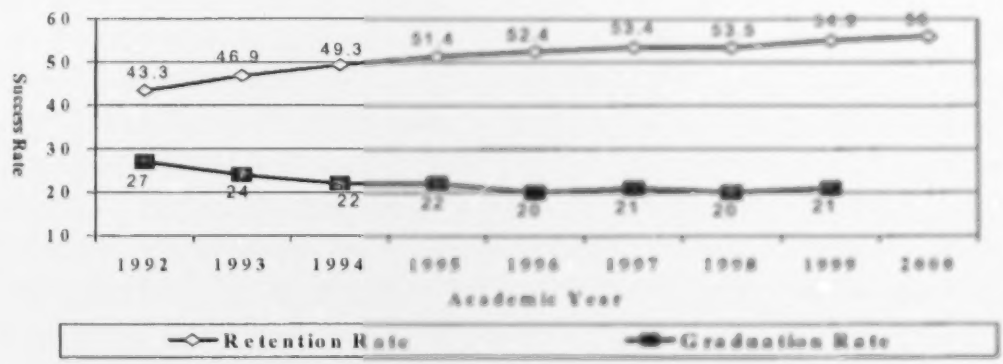


- Since 1992, retention rates have improved by 6% and graduation rates have improved by 5%.
- The SREB average retention rate is 10 percentage points higher than for Arkansas.
- The SREB average graduation rate is 16 percentage points higher than for Arkansas.

Academic Success

Retention Rate (1-Year) and Graduation Rate (3-Year Completion)

Two-year Institutions



- Since 1992, the retention rate has improved by 13%.
- The decline of 6% in the graduation rate could be attributed to adults enrolling to update their job-skills or prepare for transfer without the goal of graduation at the two-year institution.
- The SREB average retention rate is 11 percentage points higher than for Arkansas.
- *Arkansas has exceeded the SREB average graduation rate by 2 percentage points.*

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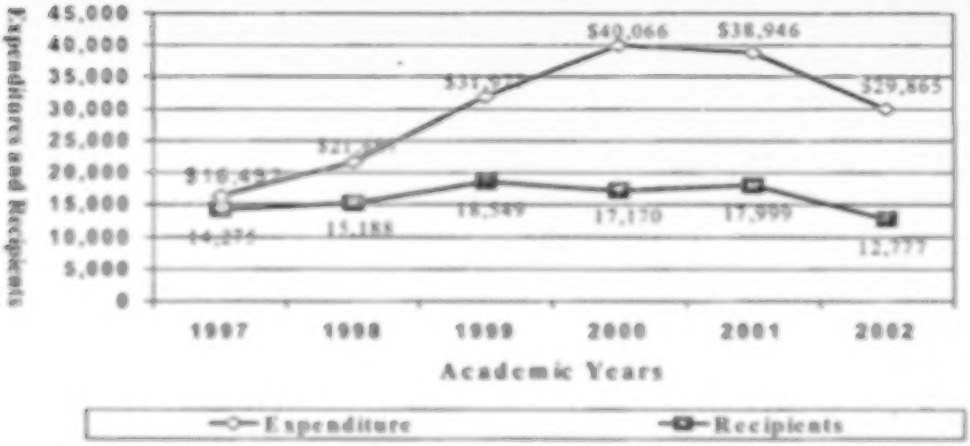
Financial Aid

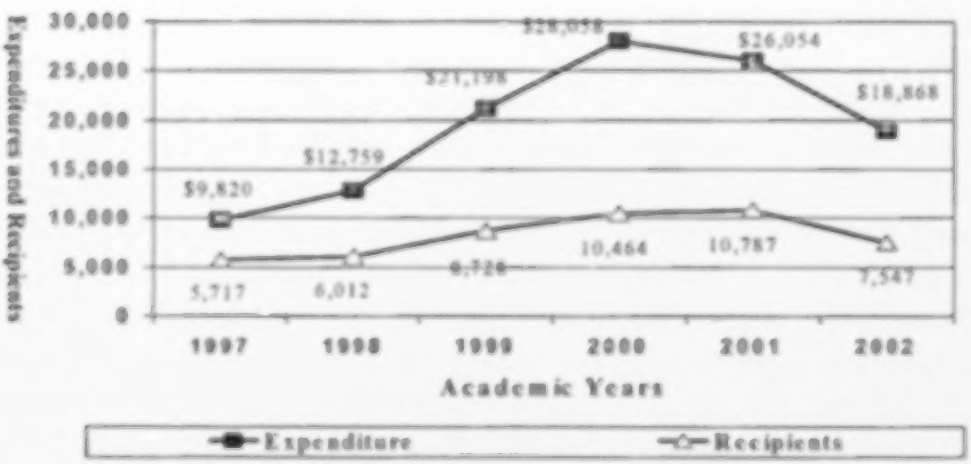
Total Scholarship Awards
(Dollars in Thousands)



- The total amount of scholarship dollars peaked in 2000 at approximately $40 million, while the number of student awards peaked in 1999.
- Scholarship recipients persist and graduate at higher rates than non-scholarship recipients.

Financial Aid

Academic Challenge Scholarship
(Dollars in Thousands)



- Awards up to $2500 annually for graduating high school seniors who complete the precollegiate core curriculum, have the required grade point average in those courses, achieve a 19 on the ACT, and demonstrate financial need.
- The graduation rate of academic challenge scholarship recipients is 56%, that is 14% higher than for non-scholarship recipients.

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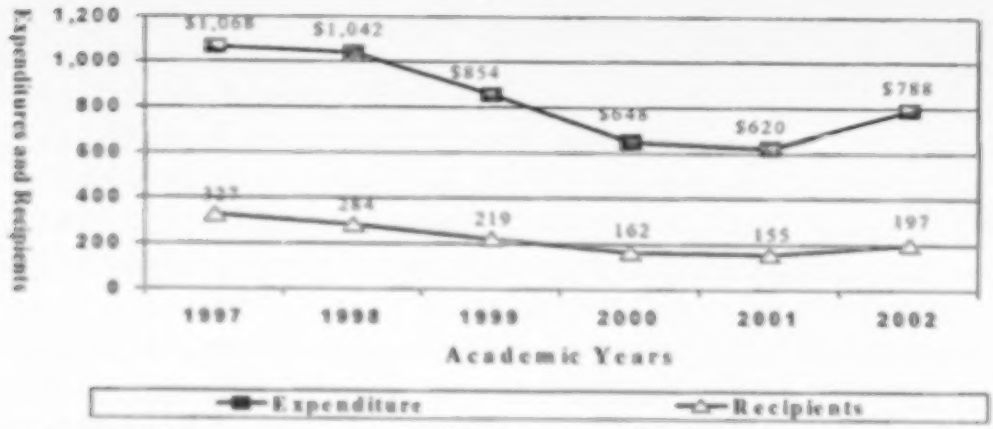
Financial Aid

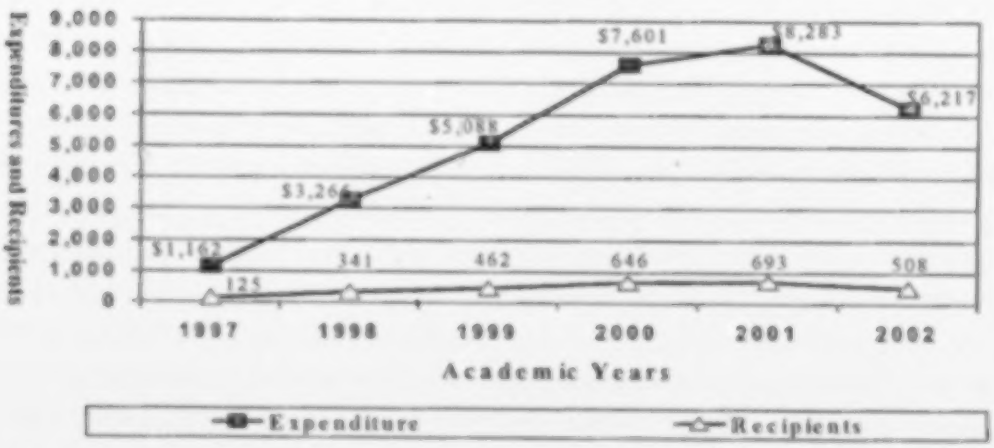
Governor's Scholars Program
(Dollars in Thousands)



- Awards up to $4000 annually for graduating high school seniors based on academic achievement, test score and leadership.
- It should be noted that the annual amount of individual awards under the Governor's Scholars program was capped in 2001.
- The graduation rate for recipients is 92%, over twice as high as that of the general student population.

Financial Aid

Governor's Distinguished Scholars Program
(Dollars in Thousands)



- Awards for students who score 32 on the ACT or 1410 on the SAT, and have a 3.50 academic grade point average, or are named National Merit Finalists or National Achievement Scholar. Pays tuition, mandatory fees, room and board up to $10,000 per year.
- It should be noted that the annual amount of individual awards under the Governor's Distinguished Scholars program was capped in 2001.
- The graduation rate for recipients is over twice as high as that of the general student population.

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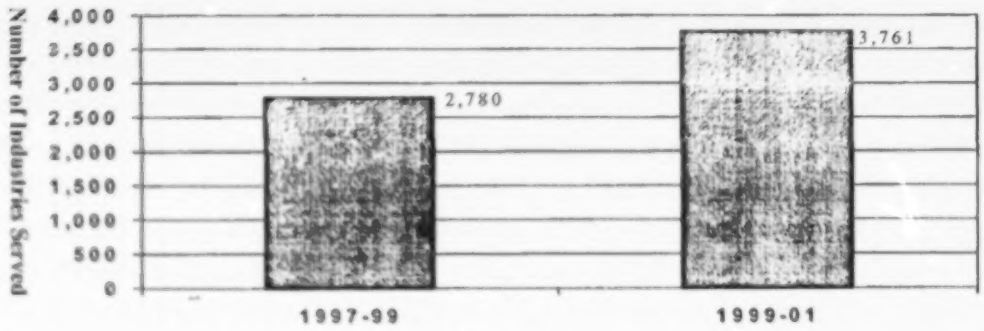
Workforce Training

Business and Industry Training by Two-year Colleges

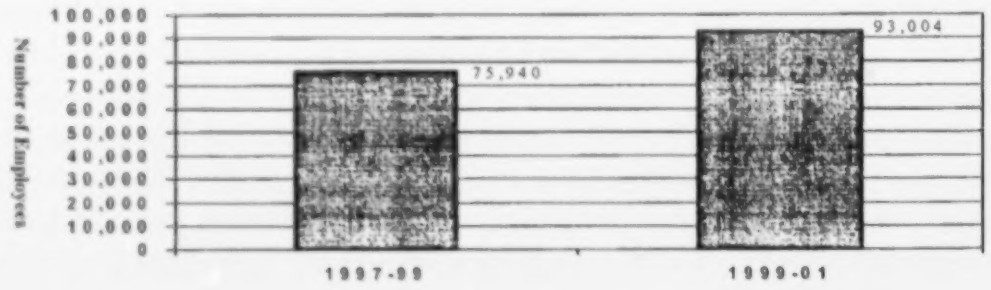


- The number of businesses and industries served in 1999-01 has increased by 35% over the previous two years.
- NOTE: Business and industry training conducted by four-year institutions is NOT included in these statistics.

Source: AATYC WorkForce Training Consortium

Workforce Training

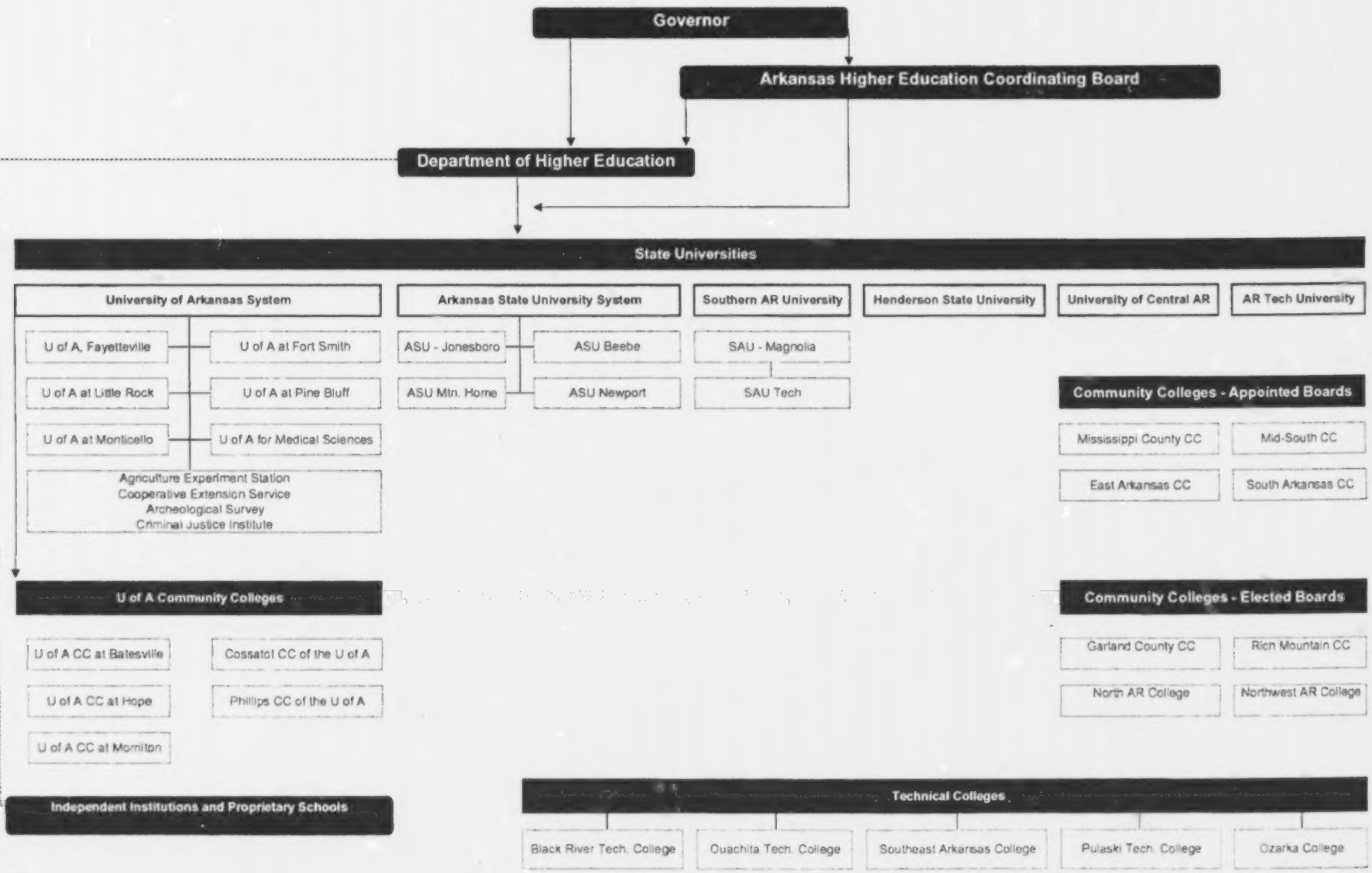
Business and Industry Employee/Enrollments by Two-year Colleges



- The number of credit and noncredit employee/students served in 1999-01 has increased by 22% over the previous two years.
- NOTE: Business and industry training conducted by four-year institutions is NOT included in these statistics.

Source: AATYC WorkForce Training Consortium

Structure/Governance of Arkansas Public Higher Education



All public boards are appointed by the Governor unless otherwise noted. Only stand-alone campuses are included.

5-OrgChartPubHigherEd.xls

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A. The Arkansas Higher Education Coordinating Board ("Coordinating Board") and the Arkansas Department of Higher Education ("ADHE")

The Arkansas Higher Education Coordinating Board ("Coordinating Board") is composed of twelve members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. By legislative mandate, the board is granted its powers and duties "in order to promote a coordinated system of higher education in Arkansas and to assure an orderly and effective development of each of the publicly supported institutions of higher education." The staff of the Coordinating Board are employees of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education (ADHE).

The Presidents' Council, composed of all the presidents and chancellors of the public institutions of higher education in Arkansas, serves in a "strong advisory capacity" to the Coordinating Board and the director of ADHE.

By statute, the Coordinating Board and its director are to be responsible, within fiscal and staff capabilities, for directing an integrated program for defining, popularizing, and securing acceptance of the major goals and objectives of higher education in Arkansas and for relating them to the state's various higher education priorities.

Statutory duties of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education and Coordinating Board include:

- reviewing, evaluating, and coordinating budget requests for the state-supported universities and colleges and presenting to the General Assembly and Governor prior to each regular session a single budget report containing the recommendations for operating, capital, and personal services appropriations for each of the respective institutions

- working with the Presidents Council to review, revise and develop funding formulae which will be presented to the Joint Budget Committee of the General Assembly for review

- supervising, with the State Board of Workforce Education and Career Opportunities, the distribution of Work Force 2000 Development Growth Funds

- administering and producing plans for Arkansas College Savings Bonds projects

- reviewing the economic feasibility of all proposed bond issues to be made by any public institution of higher education

- recommending the level of funding and the method of distribution of state-supported scholarships and loan programs

- administering statewide student financial aid programs-both federal and state

- acting as agent for the state for the purpose of entering into a program of out-of-state training and education for residents of Arkansas through the cooperation of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education Board (Academic Common Market/AR Health Education Grant Program)

- developing and revising the state master plan for higher education
- establishing, in consultation with the institutions, the role and scope (mission) designations of each public college and university
- establishing minimum standards of quality and cost effectiveness and reviewing existing degree programs
- approving the creation of new academic programs and all new units of instruction, research and public service at state institutions of higher education
- determining the need for and recommending to the Governor and General Assembly the establishment and location of new institutions
- setting forth the criteria for the establishment of community college districts, assisting in the study of a proposed district to determine whether its formation would meet legal requirements, and certifying compliance
- determining service areas and designating which two-year institution is to be responsible for fulfilling the two-year postsecondary educational needs of that service area
- approving or disapproving future conversions of state-supported postsecondary vo-tech institutions to technical colleges and consolidations of postsecondary vo-tech institutions with community colleges or four-year institutions or their branches
- certifying out-of-state and proprietary postsecondary education institutions to offer coursework or degrees in Arkansas
- administering and/or managing several federal and state grant programs including the Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) program and the U.S. Department of Education – funded Arkansas Teacher Quality Enhancement grant program which is jointly administered with the Arkansas Department of Education
- promulgating uniform definitions and forms for financial reporting, academic statistics, resident status of students, and student enrollment data
- collecting, analyzing, and publishing data about Arkansas higher education

The Coordinating Board and ADHE are also charged with the responsibility for, after consultation with appropriate entities,

- identifying a minimum core of high school courses for college preparation
- recommending a core curriculum to be successfully completed by public high school graduates for unconditional admission to public four-year and two-year institutions

- recommending standards for conditional admission of public school students who have not completed the core curriculum
- determining tests, procedures, exemptions, and minimum scores below which students must take remedial courses
- developing a system to calculate the total amount of state funds spent on remediation of first-time entering freshmen
- developing guidelines for academic clemency programs
- developing policies for transfer students
- establishing a minimum college core of general education courses to be fully transferable
- approving student outcomes assessment program developed by each institution to evaluate student learning of the general education core curriculum
- working with institutions to approve processes or exams to evaluate student learning in the general education curriculum and issuing reports
- monitoring annual faculty performance review systems
- developing forms for and monitoring institutions' minority retention plans and annual reports

B. History of Public Higher Education in Arkansas

The history of publicly supported postsecondary education in Arkansas dates from l871 when Arkansas Industrial University was established at Fayetteville. This was the Land Grant institution for Arkansas and the name was changed in1899 to University of Arkansas.

Branch Normal College was established in 1873 in Pine Bluff and became the second Land Grant institution for Arkansas. The institution merged in 1972 into the University of Arkansas System and is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. This institution is the state's only public historically black institution.

In 1907 Arkansas State Normal School was established in Conway. The institution has been renamed several times and in 1978 became the University of Central Arkansas.

In 1909 the Arkansas Legislature authorized the establishment of four agricultural schools encompassing the entire state. The schools were located in Jonesboro, Russellville, Magnolia, and Monticello. The schools became junior colleges between 1918 and 1925 and developed into four-year institutions between 1930 and 1949. These institutions have become Arkansas State University, Arkansas Tech University, Southern Arkansas University, and the University of Arkansas at Monticello respectively.

Henderson-Brown College was given to the State of Arkansas by the Methodist Church in 1929 and became Henderson State University in 1978. Little Rock University, an independent institution, merged with the University of Arkansas in 1969 and became the fourth campus for the University System in addition to the University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Campus.

The first two-year branch of a four-year institution was established in 1927 as the Beebe Branch of Arkansas State University. Southern Arkansas University – Technical Branch was a vocational school and merged with Southern Arkansas University in 1975 and in 1999 became a community college.

A major milestone for community colleges was the adoption in 1964 of Amendment 52 to the Arkansas Constitution of 1874, which provided for the establishment of districts to provide community college instruction and technical training. It authorized the General Assembly to prescribe the method of financing such community college and technical institutes and authorized the levy of taxes to construct and operate them. Eight community colleges were created under this amendment and enabling legislation.

Another milestone occurred in 1991. Under the authority of Amendment 52, Act 1244 of 1991 ("The Two-Year Postsecondary Education Reorganization Act of 1991) created the Arkansas Technical and Community College System. The Act provided for the conversion of fourteen of Arkansas' vocational technical schools into technical colleges, branches of four year institutions or community colleges with the additional support of a local millage. Ten vocational technical schools were designated for conversion into technical colleges.

In Arkansas, public institutions of higher education are governed by boards of trustees. Most have trustees appointed by the Governor, but four community colleges have elected boards. There are three "systems" of higher education: the University of Arkansas System, the Arkansas State University System, and the Southern Arkansas University System. Institutions within each of these systems are governed by a central board.

Questions arise periodically about the impact of Amendment 33 to the Arkansas Constitution of 1874, adopted by the voters on November 3, 1942, on the powers of boards of trustees of certain public institutions of higher education in Arkansas.

Section 1 states:

> "The term of office of members of the boards or commissions charged with the management or control of all charitable, penal or correctional institutions and institutions of higher learning of the State of Arkansas, now in existence or hereafter created, shall be five years when the membership is five in number. . . "

Section 2 provides:

> "The board or commission of any institution, governed by this amendment, shall not be abolished nor shall the powers vested in any such board of commission be transferred, unless the institution is abolished or consolidated with some other State institution... (emphasis added)."

V. FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY ADHE

The Department of Higher Education administers 16 scholarship programs which supported 18,500 students and totaled $42.5 million for 2001-02. Budget reductions in 2002-03 resulted in supporting 14,500 students with $33.5 million.

The two largest programs are the Arkansas Academic Challenge and the Governor Scholars programs; however, other programs include student assistance grants to the most financially needy; minority and shortage area teacher scholarships; the Arkansas Health Education Grant (ARHEG) program for veterinary, dental, optometric, podiatric, osteopathic, and chiropractic students; tuition assistance for the National Guard; second effort scholarships for GED students; assistance for law enforcement spouses and dependents and others. These scholarships follow the students to both public and private institutions of higher education. Awards under these programs are always **contingent upon the availability of funding**.

Details of all scholarship programs are:

ARKANSAS ACADEMIC CHALLENGE SCHOLARSHIP
Summary: Scholarship requires financial need and academic achievement on ACT and in pre-collegiate core curricula. Application deadline is June 1 following the senior year in high school.
Funding Range: $2,500 per academic year

ARKANSAS STUDENT ASSISTANCE GRANT
Summary: Awarded to full-time undergraduates and high school seniors with financial need. The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is used to determine eligibility. Pick up a FAFSA form at any college admissions or financial aid office or from a high school counselor, but it's best to apply on-line at http://www.fafsa.ed.gov. Grant is awarded on a first-come, first served basis according to financial need. Apply as soon as possible after January 1.
Funding Range: $600 per academic year

GOVERNOR'S SCHOLARS
Summary: Competitive scholarship for high school seniors with at least an ACT score of 27 OR an SAT score of 1220 OR a grade point average of 3.50. Awarded to up to 75 high school seniors for outstanding academic achievement and leadership. Application deadline is February 1 of senior year in high school.
Funding Range: $4,000 per academic year

GOVERNOR'S DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS
Summary: Scholarship will be given to maximum of 250 students who achieve 32 or above on the ACT or 1410 or above on the SAT and have a 3.50 academic grade point average OR are a National Merit Finalist or National Achievement Finalist. Application deadline is February 1 of senior year in high school.
Funding Range: Up to $10,000 per year

EMERGENCY SECONDARY EDUCATION LOAN
Summary: Forgivable student loan program for full-time undergraduate or graduate students pursuing secondary education teaching certification in foreign languages, math, sciences, or special education. Repayment of loan is forgiven at the rate of 20% per year for each year taught in one of the approved subject shortage areas in an Arkansas secondary school after graduation or certification. Application deadline is April 1.
Funding Range: $2,500 per academic year

MINORITY TEACHERS SCHOLARS PROGRAM
Summary: Scholarship for minority college students enrolled full-time; have completed at least 60 semester credit hours; have been admitted to an approved program resulting in teacher certification; and have at least a 2.50 cumulative GPA. After graduation, recipients are required to teach full-time in a public school in Arkansas for 5 years to receive full loan forgiveness. The teaching requirement is 3 years for guidance counseling, teaching in one of the 42 Arkansas Delta counties, math, science, foreign languages, or for African-American males teaching at the elementary level. Application deadline is June 1.
Funding Range: $ 5,000.00 per academic year

MINORITY MASTERS FELLOWS PROGRAM
Summary: College financial aid for students in the 5th year of a teacher education program who were recipients of the Minority Teachers Scholars Program and prior recipients of the Minority Teacher Scholars Program. Students must be enrolled full-time during Fall/Spring; can go part-time for 3 summers. After graduation, recipients must teach full-time in an Arkansas public school or public institution of higher education for 2 years to receive total forgiveness of the loan. Application deadline is June 1.
Funding Range: $7,500.00 for full-time students; $2,500.00 for part-time summer students

TEACHER ADMINISTRATOR GRANT PROGRAM
Summary: College tuition reimbursement program designed for Arkansas teachers and administrators who plan to pursue additional college instruction directly related to their employment. Only summer courses are reimbursable. First funding priority goes to teachers and administrators taking math and natural science courses, and those taking courses funded by the Dwight D. Eisenhower Program. Second funding priority goes to certified teachers and administrators who currently have full-time assignments in a subject area in which they are not fully certified or endorsed. Third funding priority goes to certified teachers and administrators taking courses that apply toward a master's, specialist or doctoral degree. Must apply through the school Superintendent's office. Application deadline is April 1.
Funding Range: Tuition and mandatory fees for 3-hour course, not to exceed cost of highest public college

FACULTY ADMINISTRATOR DEVELOPMENT FELLOWS
Summary: Financial assistance program designed to increase the number of minority faculty members at Arkansas' state supported higher education institutions, by assisting them in earning a doctoral degree. Applicants must be Arkansas residents who are faculty members at, or alumni of, an Arkansas public institution of higher education. In return for the fellowship, the applicant must commit to return to the sponsoring institution as a faculty member for 3 years. Interested individuals do not apply directly to the Arkansas Department of Higher Education (ADHE); they are nominated by the sponsoring institution.
Funding Range: Varies

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS DEPENDENTS' SCHOLARSHIP
Summary: Scholarship program for undergraduates who are dependent children or spouses of persons killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty as a law enforcement officer, fireman, forester, correctional officer, Community Punishment Department employee, or Transportation Department employee. Scholarship limited to 8 semesters or until dependent child becomes 23. Application deadlines: August 1, December 1, May 1 & July 1.
Funding Range: Waiver of in-state tuition, on-campus room and mandatory fees at an Arkansas Institution of Higher Education.

MIA/KIA DEPENDENTS' SCHOLARSHIP
Summary: Scholarship for dependent children or spouses of persons who were declared killed in action, missing in action or prisoners of war 1960 or after. The scholarship enables student to receive bachelor's degree or certificate of completion. A student may pursue a professional degree if the undergraduate education was not received in Arkansas.
Application deadlines: August 1, December 1, May 1 & July 1.
Funding Range: Waiver of in-state tuition, on-campus room/board and mandatory fees at an Arkansas Institution of Higher Education.

SECOND EFFORT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
Summary: Scholarship Program for students who score in the top 10 of the GED in a calendar year. **Students do not apply, nor request to apply. ADHE directly contacts those who qualify**.
Funding Range: up to $1,000 per academic year

NATIONAL GUARD TUITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
Summary: Tuition assistance program for active members of the Arkansas Army or National Guard. Qualified applicants may obtain an application by contacting their unit commander.
Funding Range: $1,000 per academic year

ARKANSAS HEALTH EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM (ARHEG)
Summary: Assistance for students attending certain out-of-state accredited health and medical professional schools for graduate or professional programs that are not available in Arkansas. Such assistance is currently provided for students of dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, podiatric medicine and chiropractic medicine.
Funding Range: Assistance varies depending on the field, whether the institution is public or private, in the Southern Regional Education Board Regional Contract Program or outside it. If the institution is in the SREB Regional Contract Program, a select number of grant recipients may attend professional school at resident or reduced tuition. For participating institutions outside the SREB Regional Contract Program, annual grants currently range from $5,000 to $13,250 per student depending on the field and the participating institution.

ARKANSAS ACADEMIC COMMON MARKET PROGRAM
Summary: Tuition reduction plan for students attending an out-of-state college and pursuing a degree in a program of study that is not offered in the state of Arkansas. Call ADHE for a listing of the programs available.
Funding Range: Varies

SREB DOCTORAL SCHOLARS PROGRAM
Summary: Forgivable loan program to assist minority students who desire entry into a Ph.D. program in mathematics, science, engineering, or foreign language. Loans will be forgiven at a rate of one-year, full-time teaching in an Arkansas public school or public institution of higher education for one year of receiving a forgivable loan.
Funding Range: Individual awards include a tuition and fees waiver and $17,000 annually in benefits.

GIFT COLLEGE INVESTING PLAN
Summary: College savings plan that is available to anyone nationwide.
Funding Range: Varies
Contact: Find information at www.thegiftplan.com or call toll-free at (877) 442-6553 to speak with a GIFT representative.

* IMPORTANT NOTE: This information is current as of the date of publication and is provided for informational purposes only. The eligibility requirements and rules governing these programs are subject to legislative and regulatory amendments subsequent to the date of this publication. Applicants are responsible for determining the program requirements at the time of application and should not rely on this publication as a full disclosure of all qualifications required for award. Awards for all programs are always **contingent upon the availability of funds**.

VI. REGULAR REPORTS PREPARED BY ADHE FOR ARKANSAS HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD; EXECUTIVE BRANCH; LEGISLATURE AND/OR OTHER POLICY-MAKERS

ADHE collects, organizes, validates and electronically stores 600 data files that are submitted to it annually and maintains data bases amounting to approximately 13 million records. From these data and other sources, ADHE provides reports on many subjects, among them:

Student Enrollments (Student Semester Credit Hours and FTE Enrollments)

Student Enrollment Profiles

Student Demographics
Race/Ethnicity; Gender; Age; Attendance Status, Student Level, Credit Hour Load, and Tuition Classification; Geographic Origins and Technology Delivery

College Going Rates

Retention and Graduation Rates, including Intercollegiate Athletics

Transfers

Remediation Rates and Expenditure of State Funds for Remediation

Degrees/Certificates Awarded by Arkansas Higher Education

Academic Degree Program Inventory for Arkansas Public Higher Education

Productivity of Recently Approved Programs

Health Education Grants - Report on Students
- Report on Need for Health Care Providers in Certain Fields

Arkansas Academic Cost Accounting (Uniform Reporting)

Athletic Costs and Revenues

Fact Book: Arkansas Public Higher Education

Report on Annual Review of Faculty Performance Review Systems

State Minimum Transferable Core

Statewide Test Results on Assessment Processes

Operating and Capital Biennial Recommendations, "A" Book

Personal Services Biennial Recommendations, "B" Book

Legislative Summary

Many of these reports may be found on ADHE's web page:
www.arkansashighered.com

VII. FUNDING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN ARKANSAS

The total state funding projected for higher education in 2002-03 is $579 million, with $333 million for four-year institutions, $108.5 million for two-year institutions, and $137.5 million for UAMS and other unique mission entities.

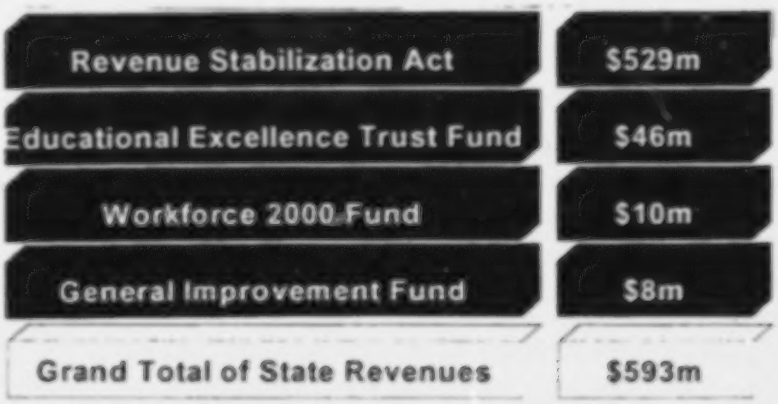
Charts which follow include information on: page

- Sources of Funds for Higher Education 37
- Sources of State Revenues for Higher Education Operating: 2001-02 37
- Proportion of Higher Education Unrestricted Educational and General Revenues: 2001-02 38
- Distribution of State Revenue for Higher Education Operating: 2001-02 ... 38
- Basis for 2003-05 Operating Recommendations for Funding 39
- State Operating Revenues for Higher Education: 2002-03; 2003-04; and 2004-05 39
- Higher Education Investment in Facilities: 2002 40
- Capital Funding for Higher Education 40

Sources of Funds for Higher Education

- State Revenues (Total 2001-02: $593 m)
- Tuition and Fees (Total 2001-02: $288 m)
- Local Taxes (Millage & Sales Tax--Total 2001-02: $13 m)
- Federal Grants (Total 2001-02: $224 m)
- Other Grants & Contracts (Total 2001-02: $68 m)
- Endowment Income (Total 2001-02: $3 m)
- Sales & Services (Total 2001-02: $53 m)
- Total from all fund sources (Total 2001-02: $2.2 b)

Sources of State Revenues for Higher Education Operating: 2001-2002



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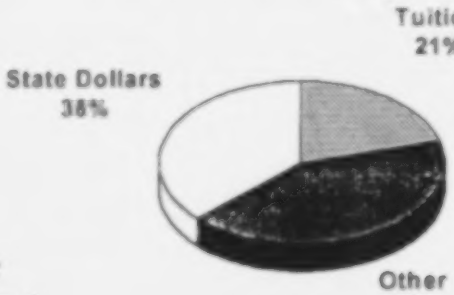
Proportion of Higher Education Unrestricted Educational and General Revenues: 2001-2002

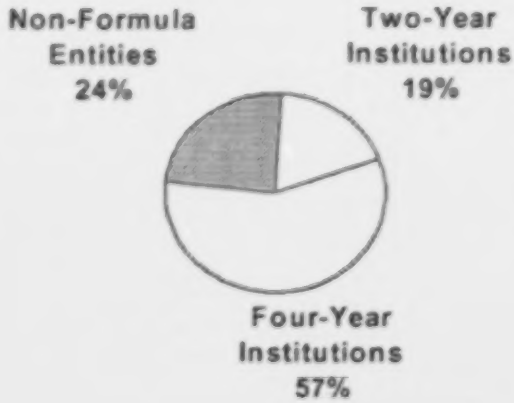


Other includes:

- *Other Grants and Contracts*
- *Endowment Income*
- *Sales and Services*

Total: $1.4 billion

Distribution of State Revenue for Higher Education Operating: 2001-02



Note: Non-Formula Entities include: UAMS; UA-Div Agri; UA-SYS; UA-AS; UA-CJI; UALR-RAPA; SAUT-FTA; & SAUT-ECC

Arkansas Higher Education Coordinating Board
Basis for 2003-05 Operating Recommendations for Funding

Universities, greater of:

- Student Production by Level and Discipline
  - Base Rate
  - Weights
  - $ per SQFT
- or, general revenue portion of a 2.7% increase on Education and General salaries and fringe benefits

Colleges:

- Restoration of WF2000 loss

  and greater of:

- Mini-Model
  - Faculty Salaries (FTE students per program type)
  - Academic Support
  - Student Services
  - Physical Plant ($ per sq. ft.)
  - Institutional Support
  - Workforce Education
- or, general revenue portion of a 2.7% increase on Education and General salaries and fringe benefits

State Operating Revenues For Higher Education

Forecast State Revenue 2002-03	$582m
Executive Recommendation 2003-04	$616m
Executive Recommendation 2004-05	$626m

Higher Education Investment in Facilities: 2002

	Current Replacement Value
Four Year and UA Entities	$2.5 Billion
Two Year Colleges	$0.5 Billion
Total All Institutions	$3.0 Billion

Source: Facilities Audit Program 2002

Capital Funding for Higher Education

- State funding for capital projects over the last decade
  - $126 million from General Improvement Fund
  - $321 million from College Savings Bond
- Factors in determining Arkansas Higher Education Coordinating Board Recommendations for Capital Projects
  - Square Footage per FTE Student
  - Condition of Existing Facilities
  - Debt Service Ratios

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